

GenCore version 4.5  
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: August 27, 2001, 13:46:47 ; Search time 177.11 Seconds  
(without alignments)  
9781.382 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-784-340-1

Perfect score: 2759

Sequence: 1 caaccattgcagatcagtggt.....ctgcagccgtacagtagcg 2759

Scoring table: OLIGO\_NUC  
Gapop 60.0 , Gapext 60.0

Searched: 730101 seqs, 313950809 residues

Word size : 0

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 1460202

Minimum DB seq length: 0

Maximum DB seq length: 2000000000

Post-processing: Listing first 45 summaries

Database :

N.Geneseq\_0601:\*

- 1: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1980.DAT:\*
- 2: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1981.DAT:\*
- 3: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1982.DAT:\*
- 4: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1983.DAT:\*
- 5: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1984.DAT:\*
- 6: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1985.DAT:\*
- 7: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1986.DAT:\*
- 8: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1987.DAT:\*
- 9: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1988.DAT:\*
- 10: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1989.DAT:\*
- 11: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1990.DAT:\*
- 12: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1991.DAT:\*
- 13: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1992.DAT:\*
- 14: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1993.DAT:\*
- 15: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1994.DAT:\*
- 16: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1995.DAT:\*
- 17: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1996.DAT:\*
- 18: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1997.DAT:\*
- 19: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1998.DAT:\*
- 20: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA1999.DAT:\*
- 21: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA2000.DAT:\*
- 22: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn/NA2001.DAT:\*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

#### SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	DB ID	Description
1	551	20.0	1650	21	Human carboxydrate
2	484	17.5	515	20	EST clone BR77. H
3	350	12.7	350	21	Human secreted pro
4	35	1.3	978	21	Human UGT2B15 exon
5	35	1.3	1976	21	Human UDP-glucuron
6	32	1.2	2107	19	Uridine diphospho-
7	29	1.1	2092	21	Human UDP-glucuron
8	28	1.0	480	21	Human UGT2B15 exon
9	28	1.0	1362	19	Human sapiens clone
10	27	1.0	930	22	Human secreted pro
11	27	1.0	1138	21	Human UGT2B4 exon

12	27	1.0	1316	21	AA255915	Arabidopsis thalia
13	27	1.0	1380	22	AA633111	Human secreted pro
14	27	1.0	1721	22	AA663820	Human secreted pro
15	27	1.0	3426	22	AA667268	Human NFAR-1 codin
16	27	1.0	3464	22	AA691232	Human DHFR gene ex
17	26	0.9	1069	20	AA069970	Mouse secretory pe
18	26	0.9	1069	21	AA208294	Mouse ortholog gen
19	26	0.9	1200	21	AA615723	Human prostate can
20	26	0.9	1375	20	AA241371	Human normal uteru
21	26	0.9	1602	21	AA295210	Human UGT2B15 exon
22	25	0.9	48	20	AA211021	Probe PL-3 for HIV
23	25	0.9	61	21	AA29871	Human secreted pro
24	25	0.9	72	20	AA211017	Probe OL-1 for HIV
25	25	0.9	75	20	AA211018	Probe OL-4 for HIV
26	25	0.9	175	21	AA213071	Human secreted pro
27	25	0.9	282	20	AA66663	EST clone BF314.
28	25	0.9	302	21	AA698700	Human colon cancer
29	25	0.9	349	21	AA694854	Cat flea hindgut a
30	25	0.9	396	22	AA694934	Human ovarian can
31	25	0.9	492	21	AA693696	Cat flea hindgut a
32	25	0.9	524	21	AA696571	Noncoding region o
33	25	0.9	557	21	AAA06603	Human immunogenic
34	25	0.9	569	21	AA280477	Human colon cancer
35	25	0.9	661	20	AA684479	Human secreted pro
36	25	0.9	747	20	AA630361	DNA encoding a hum
37	25	0.9	777	19	AA695681	Human secreted pro
38	25	0.9	890	20	AA637519	Human secreted pro
39	25	0.9	900	21	AA608617	Fusarium venenatum
40	25	0.9	957	11	AA004441	Aequorin gene. Ae
41	25	0.9	958	22	AA692233	Aequorin gene. Ae
42	25	0.9	959	9	AA681534	PA0440 aequorin ge
43	25	0.9	1093	21	AA677825	Human cancer assoc
44	25	0.9	1179	21	AA647833	Arabidopsis thalia
45	25	0.9	1187	21	AA652841	Arabidopsis thalia

#### ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1

AA65396 standard; cDNA; 1650 BP.

AC AAC65396;

DT 13-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX XX

DE Human carboxydrate-modifying enzyme cDNA Incyte ID No: 2912330CB1.

XX XX

KW Human: carboxydrate-modifying enzyme; CME; antidiabetic;

KW immunosuppressive; anti-HIV; antiinflammatory; antianemic;

KW antisthmatic; antilarteriosclerotic; antihypert; hepatotropic;

KW nephrotropic; antipout; chytromimetic; neuropeptide; osteopathic;

KW antiarthritic; antiprosclerotic; utropathic; ophthalmological;

KW dermatological; antilucer; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial;

KW fungicide; protozoacide; tranquiliser; vulnery; diabetes;

KW autoimmune disorder; inflammatory disorder; infection; ss.

XX XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX

PN WO200063351-A2.

XX XX

PD 26-OCT-2000.

XX XX

PF 20-APR-2000; 2000MO-US10882.

XX XX

PR 21-APR-1999; 990S-0130383.

XX XX

PA (INCY-) INCYTE GENOMICS INC.

XX XX

PI Lal P, Yue H, Tang YT, Hillman JL, Baughn MR, Yang J;

XX XX

DR WPI; 2000-672729/65.

DR P-PSDB; AAB28677.

XX Novel carbohydrate modifying enzyme polypeptides and polynucleotides  
PT for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of carbohydrate metabolism  
PT disorders, autoimmune/inflammatory disorders, and cancer

XX Claim 4: Page 75; 75pp; English.

XX The present cDNA sequence encodes a human carbohydrate-modifying enzyme  
CC (CME). CME polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful for treating and  
CC diagnosing diseases associated with CME such as diabetes,  
CC autoimmune/inflammatory disorders such as AIDS, Addison's disease,  
CC adult respiratory distress syndrome, allergies, anaemia, asthma,  
CC atherosclerosis, autoimmune thyroiditis, bronchitis, cholecystitis,  
CC contact dermatitis, Crohn's disease, emphysema, erythroblastosis fetalis,  
CC glomerulonephritis, Good pasture's syndrome, goit, Grave's disease,  
CC Hashimoto's thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis,  
CC osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, pancreatitis, polymyositis, psoriasis,  
CC Reiter's syndrome, arthritis, scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome, systemic  
CC lupus erythematosus, ulcerative colitis, uveitis, Werner syndrome,  
CC complications of cancer, haemodialysis, and extracorporeal circulation,  
CC viral, bacterial, fungal parasitic, protozoal, and helminthic infections,  
CC trauma, or cancer. CME, or its catalytic or immunogenic fragment, is  
CC useful for drug screening.

XX Sequence 1650 BP; 489 A; 330 C; 354 G; 477 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 20.0%; Score 551; DB 21; Length 1650;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e-189;

XX Matches 551; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1097 tgatatacccaagaatgatctcttgatcccaaaacaaagctttacatcattgt 1156

DB 1100 tggatccccagatgatctcttgatcccaaaacaaagctttacatcattgt 1159

QY 1157 ggaataatggagctatgaagctattacatgggggtccctatggtggagttccata 1216

DB 1160 ggaataatggagctatgaagctattacatgggggtccctatggtggagttccata 1219

QY 1217 ttgggagcagcttgatatacagctacatgaagcgaagagcagctgtaagaata 1276

DB 1220 ttgggagcagcttgatatacagctacatgaagcgaagagcagctgtaagaata 1279

QY 1277 aacttaaaactatgaagcgaagatcttactgaagcgtttggaacagctaccagat 1336

DB 1280 aacttaaaactatgaagcgaagatcttactgaagcgtttggaacagctaccagat 1339

QY 1337 tcccttataaagagaatgctatgagattatacaagaattccacatgatacctgttaaag 1396

DB 1340 tcccttataaagagaatgctatgagattatacaagaattccacatgatacctgttaaag 1399

QY 1397 cccctagatcgagcagctcttctgagctggtttgtcatgcccacaaagagcgaagcac 1456

DB 1400 cccctagatcgagcagctcttctgagctggtttgtcatgcccacaaagagcgaagcac 1459

QY 1457 ctgagatcagctgcccacatgactacactggttccagcagctactctataagattgtagg 1516

DB 1460 ctgagatcagctgcccacatgactacactggttccagcagctactctataagattgtagg 1519

QY 1517 ttcctgctgacctgtgtggaactgctatattctgtgtcacaaatgtttttatttcc 1576

DB 1520 ttcctgctgacctgtgtggaactgctatattctgtgtcacaaatgtttttatttcc 1579

QY 1577 tgtcaaaaatttaataaactagaagatagaagaagaggaatagatctttccaaattca 1636

DB 1580 tgtcaaaaatttaataaactagaagatagaagaagaggaatagatctttccaaattca 1639

QY 1637 agaaagacctg 1647

DB 1640 agaaagacctg 1650

RESULT 2

AAV87412

ID AAV87412 standard; cDNA; 515 BP.

XX AAV87412;

XX 27-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX EST clone BR77.

XX Expressed sequence tag; secreted protein; haematopoiesis regulator;

XX tissue growth; activin; inhibin; tumour invasion suppressor; EST: human;

XX chemotaxis; chemokinesis; haemostasis; gene therapy; thrombolysis;

XX receptor; ligand; anti-inflammatory; tumour inhibitor; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W09845435-A2.

XX 15-OCT-1998.

XX 10-APR-1998: 98WO-US06954.

XX 10-APR-1997: 97US-0835913.

XX (GENE) GENNETICS INST INC.

XX Agostino M, Jacobs K, Lavallie ER, McCoy JM, Werberg D;

XX Racie LA, Spaulding V, Treacy M;

XX WPI: 1999-070076/06.

XX New polynucleotides encoding human secreted proteins - derived from

XX e.g. human blood, kidney, foetal lung, placenta, testes, brain,

XX ovary, pituitary, retina and colon cDNA libraries

XX Claim 1: Page 556; 633pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an expressed sequence tag (EST), and is a  
XX polynucleotide of the invention. The polynucleotides of the invention are  
XX all secreted EST sequences isolated from a variety of human tissue  
XX sources. The EST sequences and proteins encoded by them are predicted to  
XX have useful biological activities which would make them suitable for  
XX treating, preventing or ameliorating medical conditions in humans and  
XX animals, although no supporting data is given. Suggested activities  
XX include nutritional activity, immune stimulating or suppressing activity,  
XX haematopoiesis regulating activity, tissue growth activity,  
XX activin/inhibin activity, chemotactic/chemokinetic activity,  
XX and thrombolytic activity, receptor/ligand activity, anti-inflammatory  
XX activity, cadherin/tumour invasion suppressor activity, tumour inhibition  
XX therapy. The EST sequences are also stated to be useful for gene

XX Sequence 515 BP; 148 A; 98 C; 122 G; 147 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 17.5%; Score 484; DB 20; Length 515;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e-165;

XX Matches 484; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 27 gaactgcacatctgagctgacagagcttgatcttctgctccgcagctctct 86

DB 22 gaactgcacatctgagctgacagagcttgatcttctgctccgcagctctct 81

QY 87 gttgtgctgtgagctctgtggaagctctgtgtgtgcccctgtacatgagcattgac 146

DB 82 gttgtgctgtgagctctgtggaagctctgtgtgtgcccctgtacatgagcattgac 141

QY 147 ttaatgtaaggttaattcttagaagagctcaatagtgagagcctatgagtaacattgga 206

DB 142 ttaatgtaaggttaattcttagaagagctcaatagtgagagcctatgagtaacattgga 201

QY 207 ctcaactaaagcttcgttaattgactacaggaagcctcttgcatgtaatttgagtgag 266

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Db      202 ctcaactcaagccttcgttaactgactacagagccttcgtcattgaattgaagtg 261
      267 tccatattgcacagagcagacagaagaataatattgttgcacctgacctgaatg 326
      262 tccatattgcacagagcagacagaagaataatattgttgcacctgacctgaatg 321
      327 tcttcgaagccttatcaacctggaacatcagttataaataatgattttttgttgaaa 386
      322 tcttcgaagccttatcaacctggaacatcagttataaataatgattttttgttgaaa 381
      387 taagaggaacttaataaatgattgtcgaagccttatacctacagcgtctatgaaga 446
      382 taagaggaacttaataaatgattgtcgaagccttatacctacagcgtctatgaaga 441
      447 agctacaaggaacacactacgattgattacacacctgtgattccctgtgagagacc 506
      442 agctacaaggaacacactacgattgattacacacctgtgattccctgtgagagacc 501
      507 tgat 510
      502 tgat 505

RESULT 3
AAC03286
ID      AAC03286 standard; cDNA; 350 BP.
XX
AC      AAC03286;
XX
DT      06-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human secreted protein 5' EST, SEQ ID NO: 3284.
XX
KW      Human; 5' EST; expressed sequence tag; secreted protein; cDNA isolation;
      gene therapy; chromosome mapping; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      EP1033401-A2.
XX
PD      06-SEP-2000.
XX
PF      21-FEB-2000; 2000EP-0200610.
XX
PR      26-FEB-1999; 99US-0122487.
XX
PA      (GENEST) GENSET.
XX
PI      Dumas Mline Edwards J, Duclert A, Giordano J;
XX
DR      WPI: 2000-500381/45.
XX
DR      P-PSDB; AAC03280.
XX
PT      New nucleic acid that is a 5' expressed sequence tag (5' EST) for
      obtaining cDNAs and genomic DNAs that correspond to 5' ESTs and for
      diagnostic, forensic, gene therapy and chromosome mapping procedures -
XX
XX
PS      Claim 1: SEQ ID 3284; 71bp + CD-ROM; English.
XX
XX
CC      The present sequence is one of a large number of 5' ESTs derived from
      cDNAs encoding secreted proteins. An ORF has been identified within the
      cDNA sequence. The 5' ESTs were prepared from total human RNAs or polyA+ RNAs
      derived from 30 different tissues. EST sequences usually correspond
      mainly to the 3' untranslated region (UTR) of the mRNA because they are
      often obtained from oligo-dT primed cDNA libraries. Such ESTs are not
      well suited for isolating cDNA sequences derived from the 5' ends of
      cDNAs and even in those cases where longer cDNA sequences have been
      obtained, the full 5' UTR is rarely included. 5' ESTs are derived from
      cDNAs with intact 5' ends and can therefore be used to obtain full length
      cDNAs and genomic DNAs. 5' ESTs are also used in diagnostic, forensic,
      gene therapy and chromosome mapping procedures. They are used to obtain
      upstream regulatory sequences and to design expression and secretion

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CC      vectors.
XX
SQ      Sequence 350 BP; 108 A; 69 C; 77 G; 96 T; 0 other;

      Query Match      12.7%; Score 350; DB 21; Length 350;
      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5,6e-117;
      Matches 350; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

      791 gagatgtgctaatacgaacataattggatttgaatttcacaccataccaactaac 850
      1 gagatgtgctaatacgaacataattggatttgaatttcacaccataccaactaac 60
      851 ttgagattgttgaggagattgacacttgaacctgccaagatttgcttaaggaaatgaa 910
      61 ttgagattgttgaggagattgacacttgaacctgccaagatttgcttaaggaaatgaa 120
      911 aatttgccaagattcagaaggaagatgtagtggttgttctctctggtgacactgatt 970
      121 aatttgccaagattcagaaggaagatgtagtggttgttctctctggtgacactgatt 180
      971 caaatgttacagaagaagaagcctaataatcattgctcagcccttgccagatccacag 1030
      181 caaatgttacagaagaagaagcctaataatcattgctcagcccttgccagatccacag 240
      1031 aagtggttatgagaggtacaaaaggaagaaacacacacattagagacaaatgagctg 1090
      241 aagtggttatgagaggtacaaaaggaagaaacacacacattagagacaaatgagctg 300
      1091 tatgattgtgataccccaagaatgattcttctgtgcataccccaacaaagc 1140
      301 tatgattgtgataccccaagaatgattcttctgtgcataccccaacaaagc 350

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RESULT 4
AAC95211
ID      AAC95211 standard; DNA; 978 BP.
XX
AC      AA295211;
XX
DT      05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human UGT2B15 exon 5 nucleotide sequence.
XX
KW      UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15; UGT2B15; polymorphism; metabolism;
      drug interaction; detect; human; single nucleotide polymorphism;
      SNPs; OS.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200006776-A1.
XX
PD      10-FEB-2000.
XX
PF      22-JUL-1999; 99WO-US16675.
XX
PR      28-JUL-1998; 98US-0094391.
XX
PA      (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
XX
PI      Galvin M, Miller A, Penny L, Riedy M;
XX
DR      WPI: 2000-195321/17.
XX
PT      Novel human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase sequence, polymorphisms for
      genotyping individuals to predict rate of metabolism of substrates and
      for identifying potential drug interactions -
XX
XX
PS      Example 3; Page 62; 72pp; English.
XX
XX
CC      This sequence represents the nucleotide sequence of exon 5 of the human
      UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15 (UGT2B15) gene.
      UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGTs) are a family of enzymes that catalyze

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CC the glucuronic acid conjugation of a wide range of endogenous and  
 CC exogenous substrates. The UGT2B gene subfamily encode steroid  
 CC metabolizing isoforms in the liver. Alteration of the expression or  
 CC function of UGTs may effect drug metabolism. The invention relates to  
 CC non-chromosomal nucleic acid molecules, which comprise human UGT2B  
 CC sequence polymorphisms. Probes which detect the UGT2B locus polymorphisms  
 CC can be used to detect altered UGT2B metabolism of a substrate in an  
 CC individual. The nucleic acid molecules comprising a human UGT2B sequence  
 CC polymorphism can be used in screening assays for genotyping individuals,  
 CC also to predict their rate of metabolism of UGT2B substrate, potential  
 CC drug-drug interactions and adverse side effects. The polymorphisms can be  
 CC used as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for detecting genetic  
 CC linkage related to phenotypic variation in activity or expression of  
 CC UGT2B protein. The polymorphism containing nucleic acid molecules may  
 CC also be used for generating genetically modified non-human animals and  
 CC for obtaining site specific gene modification in cell lines.

SO Sequence 978 BP; 321 A; 187 C; 162 G; 308 T; 0 other;  
 Query Match 1.3%; Score 35; DB 21; Length 978;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0008;  
 Matches 35; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1424 gagttgtcatgcgcacaaaggagccaagcact 1458  
 ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||  
 DB 408 gagttgtcatgcgcacaaaggagccaagcact 442

RESULT 5  
 AA295206  
 ID AA295206 standard; DNA; 1976 BP.

XX AA295206;  
 DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15 nucleotide sequence.

XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15; UGT2B15; polymorphism; metabolism;  
 KM drug interaction; detect; human; single nucleotide polymorphism;  
 OS SNPs; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200006776-A1.

XX 10-FEB-2000.

XX 22-JUL-1999; 99WO-US16675.

XX 28-JUL-1998; 98US-0094391.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

XX Galvin M, Miller A, Penny L, Riedy M;

XX WPI: 2000-195321/17.

DR P-PSDB; AAT78935.

XX Novel human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase sequence, polymorphisms for  
 PT genotyping individuals to predict rate of metabolism of substrates and  
 PT for identifying potential drug interactions

XX Disclosure; Page 56-59; 72pp; English.

XX This sequence represents the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15  
 CC (UGT2B15) gene. UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGTs) are a family of  
 CC enzymes that catalyze the glucuronic acid conjugation of a wide range of  
 CC endogenous and exogenous substrates. The UGT2B gene subfamily encode  
 CC steroid metabolizing isoforms in the liver. Alteration of the expression  
 CC or function of UGTs may effect drug metabolism. The invention relates to  
 CC non-chromosomal nucleic acid molecules, which comprise human UGT2B

CC sequence polymorphisms (see AA295051-295110). Probes which detect the  
 CC UGT2B locus polymorphisms can be used to detect altered UGT2B metabolism  
 CC of a substrate in an individual. The nucleic acid molecules comprising a  
 CC human UGT2B sequence polymorphism can be used in screening assays for  
 CC genotyping individuals, also to predict their rate of metabolism of  
 CC UGT2B substrate, potential drug-drug interactions and adverse side  
 CC effects. The polymorphisms can be used as single nucleotide polymorphisms  
 CC (SNPs) for detecting genetic linkage related to phenotypic variation in  
 CC activity or expression of UGT2B protein. The polymorphism containing  
 CC nucleic acid molecules may also be used for generating genetically  
 CC modified non-human animals and for obtaining site specific gene  
 CC modification in cell lines.

SO Sequence 1976 BP; 594 A; 368 C; 419 G; 595 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 35; DB 21; Length 1976;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0001;  
 Matches 35; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1424 gagttgtcatgcgcacaaaggagccaagcact 1458  
 ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||  
 DB 1406 gagttgtcatgcgcacaaaggagccaagcact 1440

RESULT 6  
 AAV15900  
 ID AAV15900 standard; cDNA; 2107 BP.

XX AAV15900;

DT 26-MAY-1998 (first entry)

DE Uridine diphospho-glucuronosyltransferase 2B17 (UGT2B17) encoding cDNA.

XX Uridine diphospho-glucuronosyltransferase 2B17; UGT2B17; catalyze;  
 KM androstereone; androstereone-glucuronic acid; androgen; enzyme; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT 5'UTR 1..51

FT CDS /\*tag= a

FT /\*tag= b

FT /\*product= "UGT2B17 enzyme"

FT 3'UTR 1645..2107

FT /\*tag= c

XX WO9744466-A1.

XX 27-NOV-1997.

XX 16-MAY-1997; 97WO-CA00328.

XX 17-MAY-1996; 96US-0649319.

XX (ENDO-) ENDORECHERCHE INC.

XX Beaulieu M, Belanger A, Hum DW, Levesque E;

XX WPI: 1998-018520/02.

DR P-PSDB; AAW47126.

XX DNA encoding uridine di:phospho:glucuronosyl:transferase 2B17 -

PT which catalyses conversion of androstereone to

XX androstereone-glucuronic acid

XX Claim 15; Pages 4-6; 53pp; English.

XX This cDNA encodes an enzyme uridine di-phosphoglucuronosyltransferase  
 CC 2B17 (UGT2B17). This novel enzyme catalyses the conversion of  
 CC androstereone to androstereone-glucuronic acid. The UGT2B17 can be used to

CC detect anti-UGT2B17 antibodies. The antibody can be used to detect a  
 CC localised concentration of UGT2B17 or an alteration in androgen activity.  
 CC The UGT2B17 can also be used to alter the concentration of an androgenic  
 CC compound in a tissue, specifically dihydrotestosterone. An isolated  
 CC nucleotide sequence comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides from  
 CC the coding region of the 2107 base pair sequence, or its complement can  
 CC be used to block the synthesis of UGT2B17, e.g. an expression disrupting  
 CC sense or antisense fragment, or as a probe for a UGT2B17 coding sequence.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 2107 BP; 657 A; 382 C; 424 G; 644 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 32; DB 19; Length 2107;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.0084;  
 Matches 32; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1115 ctctctggtcaccacaaacgaagctttat 1146  
 |||||||  
 DB 1138 ctctctgcatcccaaacgaagctttat 1169

## RESULT 7

AA295199  
 ID AA295199 standard; DNA: 2092 BP.

XX AA295199;

XX 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B4 nucleotide sequence.

XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B4; UGT2B4; polymorphism; metabolism; SNPs;  
 KW drug interaction; detect; human; single nucleotide polymorphism; ds.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200006776-A1.

XX 10-FEB-2000.

XX 22-JUL-1999; 99WO-US16675.

XX 28-JUL-1998; 98US-0094391.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

PI Galvin M, Miller A, Penny L, Riedy M;

DR WPI: 2000-195321/17.

DR P-PSDB; AAY78933.

PT Novel human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase sequence, polymorphisms for  
 PT genotyping individuals to predict rate of metabolism of substrates and  
 PT for identifying potential drug interactions

XX Disclosure; Page 34-36; 72pp; English.

CC This sequence represents the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B4  
 CC (UGT2B4) gene. UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGTs) are a family of  
 CC enzymes that catalyse the glucuronic acid conjugation of a wide range of  
 CC endogenous and exogenous substrates. The UGT2B gene subfamily encode  
 CC steroid metabolizing isoforms in the liver. Alteration of the expression  
 CC or function of UGTs may effect drug metabolism. The invention relates to  
 CC non-chromosomal nucleic acid molecules, which comprise human UGT2B  
 CC sequence polymorphisms (see AA295051-Z95110). Probes which detect the  
 CC UGT2B locus polymorphisms can be used to detect altered UGT2B metabolism  
 CC of a substrate in an individual. The nucleic acid molecules comprising a  
 CC human UGT2B sequence polymorphism can be used in screening assays for  
 CC genotyping individuals, also to predict their rate of metabolism of  
 CC UGT2B substrate, potential drug-drug interactions and adverse side  
 CC effects. The polymorphisms can be used as single nucleotide polymorphisms  
 CC (SNPs) for detecting genetic linkage related to phenotypic variation in  
 CC activity or expression of UGT2B protein. The polymorphism containing

CC nucleic acid molecules may also be used for generating genetically  
 CC modified non-human animals and for obtaining site specific gene  
 CC modification in cell lines.

XX Sequence 2092 BP; 639 A; 398 C; 438 G; 617 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 29; DB 21; Length 2092;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.1;  
 Matches 29; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1097 tggataccaccagaatgatctcttgatca 1125  
 |||||||  
 DB 1103 tggataccaccagaatgatctcttgatca 1131

## RESULT 8

AA295209  
 ID AA295209 standard; DNA: 480 BP.

XX AA295209;

XX 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human UGT2B15 exon 3 nucleotide sequence.

XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15; UGT2B15; polymorphism; metabolism;  
 KW drug interaction; detect; human; single nucleotide polymorphism;  
 KW SNPs; ds.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200006776-A1.

XX 10-FEB-2000.

XX 22-JUL-1999; 99WO-US16675.

XX 28-JUL-1998; 98US-0094391.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

PI Galvin M, Miller A, Penny L, Riedy M;

DR WPI: 2000-195321/17.

PT Novel human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase sequence, polymorphisms for  
 PT genotyping individuals to predict rate of metabolism of substrates and  
 PT for identifying potential drug interactions

XX Example 3; Page 61; 72pp; English.

CC This sequence represents the nucleotide sequence of exon 3 of the human  
 CC UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15 (UGT2B15) gene.  
 CC UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGTs) are a family of enzymes that catalyse  
 CC the glucuronic acid conjugation of a wide range of endogenous and  
 CC exogenous substrates. The UGT2B gene subfamily encode steroid  
 CC metabolizing isoforms in the liver. Alteration of the expression or  
 CC function of UGTs may effect drug metabolism. The invention relates to  
 CC non-chromosomal nucleic acid molecules, which comprise human UGT2B  
 CC sequence polymorphisms. Probes which detect the UGT2B locus polymorphisms  
 CC can be used to detect altered UGT2B metabolism of a substrate in an  
 CC individual. The nucleic acid molecules comprising a human UGT2B sequence  
 CC polymorphism can be used in screening assays for genotyping individuals,  
 CC also to predict their rate of metabolism of UGT2B substrate, potential  
 CC drug-drug interactions and adverse side effects. The polymorphisms can be  
 CC used as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for detecting genetic  
 CC linkage related to phenotypic variation in activity or expression of  
 CC UGT2B protein. The polymorphism containing nucleic acid molecules may  
 CC also be used for generating genetically modified non-human animals and  
 CC for obtaining site specific gene modification in cell lines.  
 XX Sequence 480 BP; 154 A; 75 C; 101 G; 150 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 28; DB 21; Length 480;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.3;  
 Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 936 atggtattgtgtgttctctctctggttc 963  
 |||||||  
 Db 77 atgtattgtgtgttctctctctggttc 104

RESULT 9  
 AAV32421  
 ID AAV32421 standard; cDNA: 1362 BP.  
 AC AAV32421;  
 DT 13-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
 DE Homo sapiens clone CC182\_1 coding region.  
 XX Homo sapiens; clone: CC182\_1; ds.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT CDS 405..662  
 FT /\*tag=^a  
 FT /product= CC182\_1 protein  
 XX  
 PN W09822501-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 28-MAY-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 19-NOV-1997; 97WO-US21123.  
 XX  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0971786.  
 PR 20-NOV-1996; 96US-0752912.  
 PR 14-FEB-1997; 97US-0800826.  
 XX  
 PA (GENM ) GENETICS INST INC.  
 XX  
 PI Agostino MJ, Jacobs K, Lavallie ER, Mccoy JM, Merberg D;  
 PI Racie JA, Spaulding V, Treacy M;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 1998-312414/27.  
 DR P-PSDB: AAM48807.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid encoding secreted protein from human cells -  
 PT potentially useful, e.g. as immuno-modulators, antitumour agents,  
 PT promoters of tissue growth, haemostatic and thrombolytic agents  
 XX  
 PS Claim 28; Page 70; 93pp; English.

The sequence is that of the coding region of clone CC182\_1. It encodes a secreted protein and may be used to express the protein recombinantly, as a tissue/molecular weight markers; for chromosome identification, to identify possible genetic disorders; to isolate new related DNA, as a source of primers for PCR, to generate anti-protein or anti-DNA antibodies and in interaction trap assays to identify sequences that encode interacting proteins. The protein can be used to screen compounds for biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, for isolation of related receptors and ligands and as nutritional sources. Such proteins may also have many biological activities, e.g. cytokine and cell proliferation/differentiation activity; immunosuppressant or immunostimulant activity (e.g. for treating immune deficiency, including infection with human immune deficiency virus, regulation of lymphocyte growth, treating cancer and many autoimmune diseases, to prevent transplant rejection or induce tumour immunity), regulation of haematopoiesis, e.g. treatment of myeloid or lymphoid diseases; promoting growth of bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament and nerve tissue, e.g. for healing wounds, treatment of burns, ulcers, periodontal disease

CC and neurodegeneration, inhibition or activation of follicle-stimulating hormone (modulation of fertility), chemotactic/chemokinetic activity (e.g. for mobilising specific cell types to sites of injury, infection), haemostatic and thrombolytic activity (e.g. for treating haemophilia or stroke), as receptors or ligands; anti-inflammatory activity (for treating septic shock, Crohn's disease etc.), as antimicrobials, modulators of metabolism and behaviour, as analgesics, enzymes for treating specific deficiency disorders and in treatment of psoriasis, in human or veterinary medicine. Neutralising antibodies against the protein can be used therapeutically, e.g. to detect or prevent metastasis of cancers expressing the protein. The protein can be expressed in vivo from DNA, introduced in standard gene therapy vectors.

Sequence 1362 BP; 409 A; 210 C; 197 G; 544 T; 2 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 28; DB 19; Length 1362;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.25;  
 Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2527 ctgaaagtaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa 2554  
 |||||||  
 Db 1322 ctgaaagtaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa 1349

RESULT 10  
 AAF33114  
 ID AAF33114 standard; cDNA: 930 BP.  
 AC AAF33114;  
 DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DE Human secreted protein gene 20 SEQ ID NO:30.  
 XX  
 PF Human; secreted protein; immunosuppressive; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antiproliferative; cytostatic; cardiant; vasotropic; cerebroprotective; KW nootropic; neuroprotective; antibacterial; virucide; fungicide; KW ophthalmological; autoimmune disease; hyperproliferative disorder; KW cardiovascular disorder; cerebrovascular disorder; infection; chemotaxis; KW nervous system disorder; ocular disorder; skin aging; wound healing; KW food additive; tissue regeneration; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W0200077256-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 21-DEC-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 01-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US14963.  
 XX  
 PR 11-JUN-1999; 99US-0138631.  
 XX  
 PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.  
 XX  
 PI Rosen CA, Ruben SM, Komatsoulis GA;  
 PI WPI: 2001-032315/04.  
 DR P-PSDB: AAB64792.  
 XX  
 PT Isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human secreted protein is used in preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition -  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 439; 506pp; English.

Polynucleotide sequences AAF33095 - AAF33142 encode human secreted proteins AAB64773 - AAB64820. Fragments of the secreted proteins and amino acid sequences which share homology with the fragments are represented in AAB64821 - AAB64880. The genes and proteins have activities dependent on the tissues and cells in which they are expressed. Examples of their activities and the activities of their agonists and antagonists include; immunosuppressive; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antiproliferative; cytostatic; cardiant; vasotropic;

CC cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antibacterial; virucide;  
 CC fungicide; and ophthalmological. The secreted proteins, polynucleotides,  
 CC antagonists and agonists may be useful in treating, preventing and  
 CC diagnosing diseases and disorders such as autoimmune diseases e.g.  
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, hyperproliferative disorders e.g. neoplasms of the  
 CC breast or liver, cardiovascular disorders e.g. cardiac arrest,  
 CC cerebrovascular disorders e.g. cerebral ischaemia, angiogenesis, nervous  
 CC system disorders e.g. Alzheimer's disease, infections caused by bacteria,  
 CC viruses and fungi and ocular disorders e.g. corneal infection. The  
 CC polypeptides can also be used to aid wound healing and epithelial cell  
 CC proliferation, to prevent skin aging due to sunburn, to maintain organs  
 CC before transplantation, for supporting cell culture of primary tissues,  
 CC to regenerate tissues and in chemotaxis. The polypeptides can also be  
 CC used as a food additive or preservative to increase or decrease storage  
 CC capabilities. Included in the invention are sequences AAB64772 and  
 CC AAF33095 - AAF33142 which are used in the isolation and characterisation  
 CC of the nucleotide and protein sequences of the invention.

SQ Sequence 930 BP; 280 A; 137 C; 136 G; 376 T; 1 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 27; DB 22; Length 930;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.6;  
 Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2528 tgaagtaaaaaaaaaaaaaa 2554  
 |||||  
 DB 901 tgaagtaaaaaaaaaaaaaa 927

## RESULT 11

AA295196  
 ID AA295196 standard; DNA; 1138 BP.

AC AA295196;

DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX Human UGT2B4 exon 4 nucleotide sequence.

XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B4; UGT2B4; polymorphism; metabolism; SNPs;  
 KW drug interaction; detect; human; single nucleotide polymorphism; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200006776-A1.

PD 10-FEB-2000.

PF 22-JUL-1999; 99WO-US16675.

PR 28-JUL-1998; 98US-0094391.

PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

PI Galvin M, Miller A, Penny L, Riedy M;

DR WPI; 2000-195321/17.

PT Novel human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase sequence, polymorphisms for  
 PT genotyping individuals to predict rate of metabolism of substrates and  
 PT for identifying potential drug interactions -  
 XX Example 1; Page 32-33; 72pp; English.

XX This sequence represents the nucleotide sequence of exon 4 of the human  
 CC UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B4 (UGT2B4) gene.  
 CC UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGTs) are a family of enzymes that catalyse  
 CC the glucuronic acid conjugation of a wide range of endogenous and  
 CC exogenous substrates. The UGT2B gene subfamily encode steroid  
 CC metabolizing isoforms in the liver. Alteration of the expression or  
 CC function of UGTs may effect drug metabolism. The invention relates to  
 CC non-chromosomal nucleic acid molecules, which comprise human UGT2B

CC sequence polymorphisms. Probes which detect the UGT2B locus polymorphisms  
 CC can be used to detect altered UGT2B metabolism of a substrate in an  
 CC individual. The nucleic acid molecules comprising a human UGT2B sequence  
 CC polymorphism can be used in screening assays for genotyping individuals,  
 CC also to predict their rate of metabolism of UGT2B substrate, potential  
 CC drug-drug interactions and adverse side effects. The polymorphisms can be  
 CC used as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for detecting genetic  
 CC linkage related to phenotypic variation in activity or expression of  
 CC UGT2B protein. The polymorphism containing nucleic acid molecules may  
 CC also be used for generating genetically modified non-human animals and  
 CC for obtaining site specific gene modification in cell lines.

SQ Sequence 1138 BP; 324 A; 220 C; 189 G; 405 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 27; DB 21; Length 1138;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.58;  
 Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1097 tggatccccagatgattcttgg 1123  
 |||||  
 DB 458 tggatccccagatgattcttgg 484

## RESULT 12

AA25915  
 ID AA25915 standard; cDNA; 1316 BP.

AC AA25915;

DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX Arabidopsis thaliana gibberellin 2-oxidase AtGA2ox1 cDNA.

XX Gibberellin 2-oxidase; AtGA2ox1; 2-beta-hydroxylation; inactivation;  
 KW growth inhibition; ss.

XX Arabidopsis thaliana.

OS key Location/Qualifiers

FT CDS /tag= a

FT /product= "Gibberellin 2-oxidase AtGA2ox1"

PN WO966029-A2.

PD 23-DEC-1999.

PF 11-JUN-1999; 99WO-GB01857.

PR 12-JUN-1998; 98GB-0012821.

PR 15-JUL-1998; 98GB-0015404.

PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRISTOL.

PI Thomas SG, Hedden P, Phillips AL;

DR WPI; 2000-097742/08.

DR P-PSDB; AAY58598.

PT New isolated plant gibberellin 2-oxidase enzymes and nucleic acids,  
 PT used to produce transgenic plants with improved or altered growth  
 PT characteristics -  
 XX Example 3; Fig 5; 42pp; English.

XX This sequence represents cDNA encoding an Arabidopsis thaliana  
 CC gibberellin (GA) 2-oxidase, PGGA2ox1. This enzyme is a GA 2-beta-  
 CC hydroxylase that acts on C19-GAs and for which 2-beta-hydroxylation is  
 CC its only activity. Hydroxylation at the 2-beta position of a GA results  
 CC in a biologically inactive product, and is the most important route for  
 CC GA metabolism in plants, ensuring that the active hormones do not  
 CC accumulate in plant tissues. The nucleic acids can be used to transform

CC plants so that gibberellin 2-oxidase can be constitutively over-expressed  
CC or otherwise enhanced to reduce the concentration of bioactive GAs in the  
CC plants and therefore to inhibit plant growth. Growth inhibition is useful  
CC in many agricultural and horticultural applications such as enhancing  
CC lodging-resistance and grain yield in cereals, improving seedling  
CC quality, reducing the growth of amenity grasses, reducing shoot growth in  
CC orchard and ornamental trees, improving tolerance to cold, drought and  
CC infection, and increasing yields (by the diversion of assimilates from  
CC vegetative to reproductive organs). The nucleic acids may also be used to  
CC induce male and/or female sterility (by expression in floral organs),  
CC prevent pre-harvest sprouting, reduce shoot growth in hedging plants,  
CC inhibit reversibility in the development or germination of seeds and  
CC reduce shoot growth in commercial wood species. Antisense constructs of  
CC the nucleic acids can also be used to transform plants to reduce the  
CC expression of GA 2-oxidase (claimed) to promote plant growth, (e.g., to  
CC improve fruit set and growth in seedless grapes, citrus fruits and  
CC pears), improve skin texture and fruit shape in apples, increase stem  
CC length and therefore yield in sugar cane, increase yield and earliness in  
CC celery and rhubarb, improve malting yields and quality in cereals  
CC (particularly barley), and increase growth in woody species.

SO Sequence 1316 BP; 440 A; 249 C; 252 G; 375 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 27; DB 21; Length 1316;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.57;  
Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2534 taaataaaataaaataaaacactgt 2560  
|||||  
Db 1190 taaataaaataaaataaaacactgt 1216

## RESULT 13

AAAF3111  
ID AAFF3111 standard; cDNA; 1380 BP.

AC AAFF3111;

DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human secreted protein gene 17 SEQ ID NO:27.

KW Human; secreted protein; immunosuppressive; antiarthritic; antirheumatic;  
KW antiproliferative; cytostatic; cardiant; vasotropic; cerebroprotective;  
KW neurotrophic; neuroprotective; antibacterial; virucide; fungicide;  
KW ophthalmological; autoimmune disease; hyperproliferative disorder;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; cerebrovascular disorder; infection; chemotaxis;  
KW nervous system disorder; ocular disorder; skin aging; wound healing;  
KW food additive; tissue regeneration; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200077256-A1.

PD 21-DEC-2000.

PF 01-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US14963.

PR 11-JUN-1999; 99US-0138631.

PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.

PI Rosen CA, Ruben SM, Komatsoulis GA;

DR WPI; 2001-032315/04.

PS P-PSDB; AAB64789.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human secreted protein is  
XX used in preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition  
XX Claim 1; Page 437-438; 506pp; English.

CC Polynucleotide sequences AAFF3095 - AAFF3142 encode human secreted  
CC proteins AAB64773 - AAB64820. Fragments of the secreted proteins and  
CC amino acid sequences which share homology with the fragments are  
CC represented in AAB64821 - AAB64880. The genes and proteins have  
CC activities dependent on the tissues and cells in which they are  
CC expressed. Examples of their activities and the activities of their  
CC agonists and antagonists include; immunosuppressive; antiarthritic;  
CC antirheumatic; antiproliferative; cytostatic; cardiant; vasotropic;  
CC cerebroprotective; neurotrophic; neuroprotective; antibacterial; virucide;  
CC fungicide; and ophthalmological. The secreted proteins, polynucleotides,  
CC antagonists and agonists may be useful in treating, preventing and  
CC diagnosing diseases and disorders such as autoimmune diseases e.g.  
CC rheumatoid arthritis, hyperproliferative disorders e.g. neoplasms of the  
CC breast or liver, cardiovascular disorders e.g. cardiac arrest,  
CC cerebrovascular disorders e.g. cerebral ischemia, angiogenesis, nervous  
CC system disorders e.g. Alzheimer's disease, infections caused by bacteria,  
CC viruses and fungi and ocular disorders e.g. corneal infection. The  
CC polypeptides can also be used to aid wound healing and epithelial cell  
CC proliferation, to prevent skin aging due to sunburn, to maintain organs  
CC before transplantation, for supporting cell culture of primary tissues,  
CC to regenerate tissues and in chemotaxis. The polypeptides can also be  
CC used as a food additive or preservative to increase or decrease storage  
CC capabilities. Included in the invention are sequences AAB64772 and  
CC AAFF3095 - AAFF3142 which are used in the isolation and characterisation  
CC of the nucleotide and protein sequences of the invention.

SO Sequence 1380 BP; 351 A; 301 C; 270 G; 458 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 27; DB 22; Length 1380;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.56;  
Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2528 tgaagtaaaataaaataaaataaa 2554  
|||||

Db 1334 tgaagtaaaataaaataaaataaa 1360

## RESULT 14

AAFF3820  
ID AAFF3820 standard; cDNA; 1721 BP.

AC AAFF3820;

DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human secreted protein gene 32 SEQ ID NO:42.

KW Human; immunosuppressive; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; neurotrophic;  
KW antiproliferative; cytostatic; cardiant; vasotropic; cerebroprotective;  
KW neuroprotective; antibacterial; virucide; fungicide; ophthalmological;  
KW vulnary; autoimmune disease; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; cerebrovascular disorder; infection;  
KW nervous system disorder; ocular disorder; chemotaxis; food additive;  
KW secreted protein; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200077021-A1.

PD 21-DEC-2000.

PF 01-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US15135.

PR 11-JUN-1999; 99US-0138632.

PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.

PI (ROSE/) ROSEN C A.

DR Rosen CA, Ruben SM, Komatsoulis GA;

PS WPI; 2001-071257/08.  
P-PSDB; AAB75271.



XX Nucleic acid molecules encoding human secreted proteins, used in  
PT preventing, treating or ameliorating a disorder, e.g. Alzheimer's and  
PT Parkinson's diseases and cancers -  
XX

PS Claim 1: Page 457; 530pp; English.

XX This invention relates to polynucleotide sequences AAF63789 - AAF63836  
CC which encode human secreted proteins AAB75260 - AAB75287. Included in the  
CC invention are protein sequences AAB75288 - AAB75341 which are fragments  
CC of the secreted proteins and amino acid sequences with which these  
CC fragments share homology. Examples of the activities of the proteins and  
CC polynucleotides and the activities of their agonists and antagonists  
CC include: immunosuppressive; antithrombotic; antihypertensive;  
CC antiproliferative; cytostatic; cardiatic; vasotropic; cerebroprotective;  
CC neurotropic; neuroprotective; antibacterial; virucide; fungicide;  
CC ophthalmological; and veterinary activity. The protein and polynucleotide  
CC sequences, their agonists and antagonists may be useful for treating,  
CC preventing and diagnosing diseases and disorders such as autoimmune  
CC diseases e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, hyperproliferative disorders  
CC e.g. neoplasms of the breast or liver, cardiovascular disorders  
CC e.g. cardiac arrest, cerebrovascular disorders e.g. cerebral ischaemia,  
CC angiogenesis, nervous system disorders e.g. Alzheimer's disease,  
CC infections caused by bacteria, viruses and fungi and ocular disorders  
CC e.g. corneal infection. The polypeptides can also be used to aid wound  
CC healing and epithelial cell proliferation, to prevent skin aging due to  
CC sunburn, to maintain organs before transplantation, for supporting cell  
CC culture of primary tissues, to regenerate tissues and in chemotaxis. The  
CC polypeptides can also be used as a food additive or preservative to  
CC increase or decrease storage capabilities. Included in the invention are  
CC oligonucleotides AAF63780 - AAF63788 and peptide AAB75239 which are used  
CC in the identification and characterisation of the DNA and protein  
CC sequences of the invention.

XX Sequence 1721 BP; 558 A; 294 C; 350 G; 519 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 27; DB 22; Length 1721;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.54; Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2528 tgaagtaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa 2554  
|||||  
DB 1669 tgaagtaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa 1695

RESULT 15

AAC67268  
ID AAC67268 standard; cDNA; 3426 BP.

XX AAC67268;

DT 09-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human NFAR-1 coding sequence SEQ ID NO: 1.

KM Human; nuclear factor associated with dsRNA; NFAR-1; NFAR-2;  
KW transcription regulator; chromosome 19p13.1-13.2; apoptosis;  
tumorigenesis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200077205-A1.

PD 21-DEC-2000.

PF 09-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US15767.

PR 11-JUN-1999; 99US-0138612.

XX (BARB/) BARBER G N.  
XX (SAUN/) SAUNDERS L.  
XX (PERK/) PERKINS D J.

XX Barber GN, Saunders L, Perkins DJ;  
XX WPI: 2001-080688/09.  
DR P-PSDB; AAB35147.  
XX

PT Novel isolated human nuclear factor associated with dsRNA polypeptide  
PT useful for determining structure-function relationships and as affinity  
PT tag to identify and isolate interacting proteins that bind to the  
PT factor -

PS Claim 10; Page 45-47; 73pp; English.

XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of two  
CC human nuclear factors associated with dsRNA (NFAR-1 and NFAR-2). These  
CC are transcriptional regulators and are thought to play a role in  
CC apoptosis and tumorigenesis. The coding sequence (found on chromosome  
CC 19p13.1-13.2) is useful as a probe to detect rearrangements in tumour  
CC cells and the protein is useful for determining structure-function  
CC relationships.

XX Sequence 3426 BP; 886 A; 814 C; 913 G; 813 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 27; DB 22; Length 3426;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.48; Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2528 tgaagtaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa 2554  
|||||  
DB 3398 tgaagtaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa 3424

Search completed: August 27, 2001, 15:28:42  
Job time: 6115 sec

